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was the main dependency of the Union, and that McClellan was the one competent commander among the Union generals. When we left, it was with the conviction that the Army of the Potomac, while far from being a model, was good enough, and that although the national cause would surely triumph in the end, it would be through the possession of superior resources, and the exercise of "main strength and awkwardness," rather than through the strategic ability or the commanding qualities of its leaders. The long and bloody struggle which followed, under Burnside, Hooker, Meade, and finally under Grant himself, verified the literal correctness of this opinion.

The author tells with unfailing accuracy and a world of painful details the disheartening story of Burnside's unfortunate transfer of the army of the Potomac from Culpepper Court House to Falmouth. No nation ever had a more humiliating experience than the United States had in the campaign and battle of Fredericksburg, and no general ever showed himself more incapable than did Burnside, in the futile and inconsequential movements which were made under his command. It was in meeting those movements—they are unworthy of the name of operations—that Lee first displayed his wonderful instinct for discovering his antagonist's plan, and planting himself directly across his enemy's main line of advance. In the exercise of this instinct, no man of ancient or modern times ever showed more unerring judgment.

We regret to say in conclusion, that the maps accompanying this excellent work are far inferior in merit to the text. In most cases the scale is too small to properly show either the relative position or the strategic or tactical movements of the contending forces. In several cases important strategical or tactical points are entirely omitted. As this work is likely to be the best, if not the last technical history of the war, it is surely worthy of the very best maps and plans which modern art can produce.

Since the foregoing was written the distinguished author has died, leaving his work, like that of the Count of Paris, only a little more than half finished. This is a profound loss to history and to the country.

JAMES H. WILSON.

East Tennessee and the Civil War. By OLIVER P. TEMPLE, formerly an Equity Judge of Tennessee. (Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Co. 1899. Pp. xvi, 588.)

THE author of this book was an active leader of the Union party in East Tennessee during the Civil War, and the disturbances that preceded the war and that followed it. He declares his purpose to be: "First, to rescue from oblivion certain important historical facts, fast fading from the memory of men, connected with the struggle in East Tennessee from 1861 to 1865; secondly, to vindicate the course of the Union people of East Tennessee in separating from their friends and kindred, in the South, and in adhering to the National Government."

The book is essentially a special plea for the East Tennessee loyalists, based upon facts, carefully collected, skilfully arranged, and treated with a degree of candor and fairness very unusual in works of this class. It has not been received cordially by some Southern men, but the objections are mainly to its inferences and conclusions, and not often to its statements of fact.

A just estimate of the work can be formed only by those who keep in mind the fact that it is a special plea. The facts are collated so as to support the proposition that the loyalists were right, but there is no attempt at distortion, no intentionally unfair use of facts. The author endeavors, by fact and argument, to maintain his proposition, which is frankly stated at the outset. He writes in a spirit of moderation and kindness. The other side of the story remains to be told. It is to be hoped that it will find an equally diligent and competent chronicler.

The early history of East Tennessee is briefly outlined, as it is presented in the standard histories of the state. The first important new matter appears in the chapters in which the anti-slavery movements in Tennessee are treated. These movements have not received, heretofore, the attention to which they are entitled. Judge Temple states that the "Tennessee Manumission Society" was organized in February, 1815, in East Tennessee. This is the date generally accepted, but the writer of this article has in his possession satisfactory evidence that this society, or another with the same purpose, was organized in East Tennessee as early as 1809. In all, sixteen manumission societies were established in East Tennessee. They were composed, almost exclusively, of Quakers and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. When the Tennessee constitutional convention met in 1834, it received petitions for emancipation from sixteen counties in the state, eleven of these being in East Tennessee. Judge Temple declares that "the first out-and-out emancipation paper in the United States was published at Jonesborough, in the mountains of East Tennessee." The date was 1819, and the publisher, Elihu Embree, a Quaker. These chapters on slavery contain much new matter, and in themselves make the book valuable.

The unique political campaign of 1860, in Tennessee, and the state elections upon the question of secession in February and in June, 1861, are fully discussed and will interest students of history in all parts of the country. The chapter on the Unionist conventions at Knoxville and at Greeneville, in 1861, is almost entirely new matter, the more important facts being taken from the minutes of the conventions, which are in the author's possession and which were not known heretofore to be in existence.

Entirely new is the interesting account of the bridge-burning episode. This was an attempt, partly successful, by the East Tennessee loyalists, late in 1861, to destroy simultaneously all the important bridges on the single line of railway which then traversed East Tennessee. The Federal Government furnished \$2500 toward the expenses of the enterprise.

The hardships of the Tennessee loyalists, their exodus to Kentucky, where they enlisted, almost without exception, in the Union Army, and

their triumphant return with Burnside in September, 1863, are described with spirit and with much sympathy. The more important of the concluding chapters are devoted to the siege of Knoxville, to the antecedents of the Union party in East Tennessee, and to a discussion of the question: "Why were the People of East Tennessee Loyal in 1861?" The chapters on secession and on abolitionism in general, are perhaps the least interesting and important in the book. On these subjects it was hardly possible to present new facts or arguments.

The author devotes much space to the Unionist leaders, to whose influence, largely, he attributes the course of East Tennessee, at least two-thirds of whose inhabitants remained steadfastly loyal. Among these leaders were Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, William G. Brownlow, Thomas A. R. Nelson and Judge Temple. They were men of ability, courage and force, and unquestionably exerted great influence. But it is submitted that their influence was stimulative and not creative. They were influential mainly because they were representative. The essential causes of the loyalty of East Tennessee are to be traced in her history from the beginning. From 1809 an anti-slavery propaganda had existed there. The people as a rule were not slave-holders, the country was not adapted to slave labor, the churches opposed slavery and the people were intensely religious, and mountain people are proverbially independent and conservative. These large general causes made East Tennessee loyal in 1861 and the leaders were effective because they were in sympathy with the people.

Judge Temple has made a valuable contribution to the history of Tennessee and of the Civil War. There are "positive contributions to knowledge," which are of interest and of value in every chapter except those which re-state the early history of Tennessee and those which are devoted to the general subjects of secession and abolition, and these last are, nevertheless, interesting and valuable.

JOSHUA W. CALDWELL.

Life of Charles Henry Davis, Rear-Admiral, 1807-1877. By his Son, Captain CHARLES H. DAVIS, U. S. N. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1899. Pp. 349.)

THE chief claim of this biography to public notice is the light it throws on a number of interesting and important events of the Civil War, in which its subject was a distinguished actor.

Admiral Davis came of New England stock, his family living in Boston and Cambridge. He entered the Navy in 1823, after spending two years at Harvard. He was fortunate in having Commodore Isaac Hull as his first commander. His early experience was not unlike that of young officers of the day.

The departure came in 1840. With scientific tastes, he found the opportunity of returning to Cambridge, took his degree, and subsequently was employed in the Coast Survey. From now on to the Civil War, ex-